tinct jurisdictions. He believed that if the restraightforward way would be to recall them under an issue of low-rate bonds for their re demption, instead of placing them "under a

Secretary Carlisle, who had appeared some time previously, addressed the committee at the conclusion of the hearing given Mr. White. He had come at the request of the committee present a bill he had prepared to carry out his nancial plan, which he proceeded to read with-

An act to amend the laws relating to national anking associations, to exempt the notes of State anks from taxation upon certain conditions, and

financial plan, which he proceeded to read without introduction.

An act to amend the laws relating to national banking associations, to exempt the notes of State banks from taxation upon certain conditions, and for other purposes.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted that all acts and parts of acts which require or authorize the deposit of United States bonds to secure circulating notes issued by national banking association by and the same are hereby repealed, and such notes hereafter prepared shall not contain the statement that they are so secured.

SEC. 2. That any national banking association organised as now provided by law, and any national banking association hereafter organized, may take out circulating notes to an amount not exceeding 75 per cent. of its paid up and unimpaired capital upon depositing with the Treasurer of the United States United States legal tender notes, including Treasury notes issued under the act approved July 14. 1890, entitled "An act directing the purchase of sliver builton and the issue of Treasury notes thereon, and for other purposes," as a guarantee fund equal to 30 per cent. of the circulating notes applied for, the association making such deposit shall be entitled to receive from the Comptroller of the Currency circulating notes in denominations of \$10 and multiples thereof in blank, registered and countersigned, as provided by law, and all such notes, together with the circulating notes of national banking associations now outstanding, shall constitute, and are hereby declared to be, a first lien upon all the assets of the association issuing the same. All circulating notes in pations banking associations and all such notes, together with the circulating notes hereafter furnished to national banking association shall be uniform in design, but any association had hereafty for delivery on application a reserve of plank notes for each national banking association shall association for a such association had notes then outstanding and the total amount which it is by this act authoris

for the prompt redemption of the circulating notes of failed national banking associations, each such association now organized, or hereafter organized, shall pay to the Treasurer of the United States, in the months of January and July in each year, a tax of one-fourth of one percentum for each half year upon the average amount of its circulating notes outstanding, to be computed as hereinbefore provided, until the said fund amounts to a sum equal to five percentum upon the total amount of national bank notes outstanding, and thereafter said tax shall cease. Each association hereafter organized, and each association applying for additional circulation, shall pay its pror rate share into the said fund before receiving notes; but an association setting or reducing its circulation shall not be suitified to withdraw any part of said fund. When a national banking association becomes insolvent its guarantee fund held on deposit shall be transferred to the safety fund herein provided for and applied to the redemption of its outstanding notes, and in case the said last mentioned fund should at any time be impaired by the redemption of the notes of failed national banks, and the immediately available assets of said banks are not sufficient to reimburse it, said fund shall be at once restored by pro rate assessments upon all the other associations according to the amount of their outstanding circulation, and the associations so assessed shall have a first lien upon the assets of each failed bank for the amount of their outstanding circulation, and the association so assessed shall have a first lien upon the assets of each failed bank for the amount of their outstanding circulation, and the association so assessed shall have a first lien upon the assets of each failed bank for the amount of their outstanding circulation.

Sec. G. That the Secretary of the Treasury

have a first lieu upon the assets of each failed bank for the amount properly chargeable to such bank on account of the redemption of its circulation.

SEC. 6. That the Secretary of the Treasury may from time to time invest any money belonging to the safety fund in United States bonds having the longest time to run, and the bonds so purchased, and the interest accruing thereon, shall be held as part of the said fund. Such bonds may be sold when necessary and the proceeds used for the redemption of the circulation notes of failed national banks.

SEC. 7. That every national banks, SEC. 7. That every national banking association heretofore organized and having bonds on deposit to secure circulation shall, on or before the first day of July, 1835, withdraw such bonds and deposit to secure circulation shall, on or before the first day of July, 1835, withdraws such bonds and deposit to secure circulation shall, on or before the first day of July, 1835, withdraws and honds and deposit to secure circulation and situation of United States legal tender notes, including the Treasury notes issued under the act of July 14, 1830, equal to thirty per cent of its outstanding circulation at the time of such withdrawal and deposit, and sil laws and parts of laws requiring such association to deposit, or to keep on deposit with the Treasurer of the United States, bonds of the United States for any purpose other than as security for public moneys, shall be and are hereby repealed from and after the said date.

SEC. 8. That sections 9 and 12 of the act approved July 12, 1882, entitled "An act to ecable national banking associations to extend their corporate existence and for other purposes," and section 31 of the act approved July 12, 1882, entitled "An act to ecable national banking associations to extend their corporate existence and for other purposes," and section 31 of the act approved July 12, 1882, entitled "An act to ecable national banking section of the said act of this act; and hereaty repealed. Security to the time of

14. 1830.

Sac. 16. That the use of circulating notes issued by a banking corporation duly organized under the laws of any State, and which transants no other than a banking business, shall be agempt from taxation under the laws of the United States when it is shown to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Comparable of the Corporal

then of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Comprisite of the Currency—

1. That such tank has at no time had outstanding its circulating notes in excess of 75 per cent. of its paid-up and unimpaired capital.

2. That its stockholders are infividually lisable for the redemption of its circulating notes as the full extent of their ownership of atock;

CARLISLE'S BANKING BILL.

BE READS AND EXPLAINS IT TO THE HOUSE COMMITTEE.

The Secretary Would Substitute for the Boyost of Boads to Secure Circulation a Guarantee Find Equal to 20 Fer. Cest. of the Circulating Notes Applied for AD That House would be in the Circulating Notes Applied for AD That Lee of All Existing Taxes—All Banks to General Excellent of Advances and hold the same, a guarantee of Marmanes of Becretary Carlisle before the Banking and Currency Committee of the House was shown by the promptness with which the members of the committee gathered this morning. With free exceptions all were in their sents at a quarter past 10 o'clock. Pending the sarrival of Secretary Carlisle, Mr. Horace While of New York addressed the committee. He proceeded to read at some length a carefully prepared paper covering the general subject of the Baltimore plan, but which had not been adopted by the Haltimore committee. He proceeded to read at some length a carefully prepared paper covering the general subject of banking.

Mr. White said "the poor depositor" had nothing to fear from the Baltimore plan, it was in the interest of the public and not of the banks. He balleved that the ten per cent, tax on State banks should not be repealed without the establishment of safeguards by which the Government would have some control of the spring of the section was that any national banks to within a spring part of the section was that any national banks to without the establishment of safeguards by which the Government would have some control of the spring part of the section was that any national banks and autional banks under distinct jurisdictions. He believed that if the retirement of greenbacks was an accessity, the left part of greenbacks as an excessity, the left part of greenbacks and accessing the profits to the banks under his line of greenbacks was an accessity, the left part of gree

gold and pay it out so as to get it into circula-tion.

Mr. Carlisle read a statement concerning the profits to the banks under his plan. On a capi-tal of \$100,000 a national bank would deposit 30 per cent of this amount and take out \$75,-000. Its profit for each year until the safety fund of five per cent was deposited would be \$1,972,93; after that it would be \$2,722,93. Under the present system a national bank on a two per cent, bond would realize a profit of \$434; on a four per cent, bond, \$50,9,83; on a five per cent, bond, \$611,50; on a six per cent, currency bond, \$1,648,17. All these estimates were on a six per cent, basis.

currency bond. \$1,048.17. All these estimates were on a six per cent. basis.

Mr. Carlisle said, in answer to Mr. Walker (Rep. Mass.), that he did not believe a legal requirement in his measure that custom dues should be paid in gold would make any difference whatever in inancial conditions. Importers in New York, for instance, would simply draw gold from the Sub-Treasury and pay is back as dues, and this process of paying out and paying in would go on from day to day without making any appreciable change in the amount of gold in the possession of the Government.

Mr. Carlisle was excused, and the committee took a recess until 2 o'clock.

Mr. White was recalled at the afternoon session, and briefly examined by Mr. Ellis of Kentucky.

Charles C. Honger of Baltimore an advector

Mr. White was recalled at the afternoon session, and briefly examined by Mr. Ellis of Kentucky.

Charles C. Homer of Baltimore, an advocate of what is known as the Baltimore plan of the American National Bankers' Association, addressed the committee. Outlining the purposes of the plan, Mr. Homer took up each section seriating and the seriating and the section of the bankers. Mr. Homer contended that there was no necessity for a guarantee fund of 30 percent, as favored by Mr. Carlisle, in addition to the five per cent, safety fund. He did not agree with Mr. Carlisle that the redemption of national bank notes was a tying up of circulation. On the contrary, it was just the opposite, and allowed the money to get out among the people.

A. B. Hepburn of New York was to address the committee this afternoon, but was unable to do so, and will be heard on Thursday.

The committee will continue its inquiry tomorrow.

Mr. Springer (Dem. III.) introduced Mr. Carl

morrow.

Mr. Springer (Dem., Ill.) introduced Mr. Carliale's bill in the House of Representatives. MORRILL ON FINANCIAL QUACKS.

The Senator from Vermont Discusses Some Pefferian Projects.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.-There were just nineteen Senators present to-day when President pro-tem. Harris called the Senate to order. Mr. Morrill (Rep., Vt.) addressed the Senate on some recent financial bills and "quack panaceas for imaginary national ills." Senator Peffer, who is responsible for most of these bills, moved down and took the seat adjoining Mr. Morrill so as to hear every word.

Senator Morrill, before proceeding to address the Senate upon "Some Marvellous Senatorial Bills and Quack Panaceas for Real and Imaginary Grievances." referred to the nine Senate mittee on Finance to report adversely, and to ask for their indefinite postponement. In order that the Senate may have some conception of these bills, he asked the clerk to read the list presented by their number and titles, with such propositions. This is the list:

3.1.787. A bill directing the Treasurer of the United States, upon the receipt of non-interest bearing 25-year bonds, not to exceed one-half of the seased value of the property of any State. Territory, county, township, municipality, or incorporate town or village, said bonds to be retired at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, to issue full legal tender Treasury notes to the face value of said bonds (estimated)—214.000,000,000. 

shall be issued to eight times the value of the silver builloin so purchased, not exceeding \$50,000,000 per month, and to continue for three years—\$1.800,000,000.

8.1,050. A bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to have coined all gold and silver now in possession of the Government, and also to have printed a sufficient amount of legal tender paper money to make the whole amount of paper, gold, and silver money \$6,000,000,000.

8. 1,177. A bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to prepare and issue Treasury notes to an amount equal to three and one-half dollars for every dollar's worth of gold and silver coin and builtion belonging to the United States, not set apart or reserved by law testimated—\$300,000,000.

8. 2,050. A bill directing the Secretary to pay off all interest-bearing obligations, all Treasury notes, gold and silver certificates, and national bank notes, and to issue paper money to the amount necessary to pay as aforesaid, and also to pay all salaries of officers, or wages, and all appropriations made by Congress whateoever—\$2,000,000,000.

gold and silver certificates, and national bank notes, and to issue paper money to the amount necessary to pay as aforesald, and also to pay all salaries of others, or wages, and all appropriations made by Congress whatsoever—\$2,000.000,000.

"These hungry bills," said Senator Morrill, "big, bigger, and biggest, nine of them, asking for nine or ten times more money than there is now in use by the whole world, were nnanimously reported adversely by the Committee on Finance. Figuratively speaking, the bills were all of one brood and of the same feather, birds of powder, but legislative dodoes, unlikely ever to be seen on earth again.

"Some minor political parties come and go like those diseases which afflict nobody but once. Such parties, usually destitute of constitutional stamina, are sphemeral and are soon compelled to hoist any flag and set sail for Cowes and a market. The eagerness of many politicians and of some parties in the minority to obtain ascendancy in the control of public affairs leads them to present pretentious and lite-flying platforms for popular support, which, after the gusty winds of a single season, only fatally bewitch antiquated office seekers, wirepullers with no wires to pull, and a few juvenile cranks tarrying at Jericho.

"These crank overtures and many more equally sance, perhaps, eclipse those of Absalom when he sought the life of David, his father, and said: 'Oh, that I were made judge in the iand, that every man which hath any suit or cause might come unto me, and I would do him justice. 'So the people,' it is written,' went out into the field against Israel and the battlewas in the wood of Ephraim. And Absalom rode upon a mule, and the mule went under the boughs of a great oak, and he was taken up between the heavy and the mule went under the boughs of the indefinite postponement of the various financial bills which had been adversely reported, and Mr. Pelmer (Dem., Ill.), which Mr. Palmer indicated "the best embodiment of populaim to be found in political history." After some b

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present consideration, and it went over under the rules.

Mr. Call (Dem., Fla.), rising to a question of personal privilege, sent to the desk and had read an item in the Daily Florida Citiva bearing on an alleged difficulty with the Administration in the matter of a local appointment in Florida. Mr. Call characterized the article as a "malicious faisehood from beginning to end," and a part of the "wheeled, malicious system of faisehood by professional liars to defame Senators." He insisted upon the necessity of Senators taking cognizance of this growing evil and of expelling from all privileges connected with the Senate any correspondent who should circulate such faise reports.

The morning hour having expired at 2 P. M. the presiding officer laid before the Senate as the unfinished business the Nicaragua Canal bill, and Mr. Dolph (Rep., Ore.) made a speech in advocacy of it.

At the close of Mr. Dolph's speech the House joint resolution to pay the officers and employees of the Senate and House their December salaries on the 20th instant was reported and passed.

Mr. Sherman (Rep., O.) remarked, as to the Nicaragua Canal bill, that there was but one question which he had any trouble about, and that was how to dispose of the just and meritorious claims of the Maritime Canal Company for the work already done. He was not entirely satisfied with the provisions of the bill on that subject. His own opinion was that the company was entitled only to the money actually expended by it. pahy was entitle only to the money expended by it.

The bill was laid aside without action, and the message from the President touching alleged Armenian atrocities was read and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of executive business, and at 4:15 adjourned till to-morrow.

BRECKINRIDGE'S REAPPEARANCE. He Will Signalize It To-day by Asking for

the Income Tax Appropriation. WASHINGTON, Dec. 11. - The Hon, William C. P. Breckinridge of Kentucky will make his official reappearance in the House of Representatives to-morrow after his long absence by taking charge of the Urgent Deficiency bill, which he will call up for action soon after the House meets. The chief amount contained in this bill s that of \$229,800 to cover the deficiency in the appropriations for the operations of the Income Tax law during the six months beginning on Jan. 1 and ending on June 30. This is the amount estimated as necessary by Secretary Carlisle to be used at once for the first six months' work. This amount is a deficiency only, and the full sum asked by Secretary Carlisle for work during the year is \$484,190.

It is the purpose of Col. Breckinridge and his colleagues on the Appropriations Committee to have the House dispose of the bill to-morrow, and rush it to the Senate for immediate action. They express confidence that they will be able to accomplish this, although the opponents of the income tax are to accomplish this, although the opponents of the income tax are preparing to antagonize the appropriation as the first step in their campaign to nullify or reneal the law.

The Pension Appropriation bill, which is already on the calendar, and other measures from the Appropriations Committee will be used to antagonize Breckinridge's bill. The friends of this measure, however, will claim the right of way for it on the ground that it contains appropriations that are urgent. Mr. Sayers, the Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, said to-day that he thought there would be opposition to the bill on both sides of the House, but that only two Democrats had as yet asked for time in which to oppose it. They are Mesers. Bartlett and Coombs of New York, and it is known that their efforts will be supported by members of both parties from the New England and the Eastern States. Mr. Cockran, who was originally an outspoken opponent of the income tax, but who voted for the Wilson Tariff bill notwithstanding, is not in the city at present.

Speaker Crisp and the other managers of the

present.

Speaker Crisp and the other managers of the House are supporters of the Income Tax law, and will no doubt give Col. Breckinridge all the assistance possible in getting his bill to a vote and having it passed. Its opponents, therefore, will need to be on the alert and to fight every inch of

CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE. Long List of Men Whose Title to Office Is Now Complete.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.-The Senate has confirmed the following nominations: William W. Duffield of Michigan, Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey. John Karel of Illinois, Consul-General at St.

F. F. Gerald of Connecticut, Consul at Cognac, James W. Ball, Collector of Customs at Ya-

Surveyors of Customs-John P. Masterson, Albany, N. Y.: Milton Welsh, Kansas City, Mb. John C. Black, United States Attorney for the Northern District of Illinois. Horatio N. Wood of New York, Second Assistant Engineer in the revenue cutter service.

Horatio N. Wood of New York, Second Assistant Engineer in the revenue cutter service. Postmasters:

Vermont—Alfred Dow, Bellows Falls; H. W. Stocker, Windsor.

Rhode Island—D. E. Young, Newport.

Connecticut—D. B. Denison, Mystic; H. F. Mahan, New London; H. E. Stevens, Norfolk.

New York—J. E. Crisfield, Dansville; D. J. Crimmins, Camden; R. P. Corimack, Delhi; J. A. Ciark, Waverly; S. T. Chapman, Pawling; A. O. Caler, Little Falls; Frank Burns, Mayville; F. R. Beecher, Canandaigus; George Beal, Hamilton; Edwin Haylics, Johnstown; Mortimor Allison, Canisteo; G. C. Damon, Jamaica; Francis H. Woods, Albany; J. M. Wolverton, Weilaville; W. G. Weed, De Ruyter; Charles Waish, Armenia; W. L. Vanduyne, Moravia; N. M. P. Uhlee, Herkimer; W. B. Thorne, Peekskill; D. V. Teller, Lyons; J. M. Swiff, North Tarrytown; H. L. Storke, Auburn; J. T. Schoolcraft, Schenectady; L. C. Rowe, Oswego; S. L. Rockwell, Jordan; L. A. Rosa, Fonda; H. M. Prims, Keeneville; Thomas O'Hanlon, Ovid; D. D. Morgan, Mohawa; D. F. McMahon, Ellicottville; J. D. McKee, Cohoes; John M. Ticalin, Stapieton; E. F. Howe, Saratogs Syrings; J. O. P. Holden, Yonkers; John Himman, Addison; H. C. Harpending, Dundee; D. F. Harmon, Palmyra, John Harding, Saranac Lake; Harry Hall, Catakill; E. F. Hall, Norwood; James Forrestal, Mattewan; J. M. Fittgerald, Sackett's Harbor; R. T. P. Flakete, Tompkinsville, Frank Eno. Pine Plains: Herbert Emerson, Oxford; C. H. Dunling, Rome.

Frank Bean, Hamburg; E. S. Guller, Hells Vernon; H. L. Hegnor, Sewickley; L. R. Hummel, Selin's Grove; W. L. Kelly, Scottdale.

District of Columbia—James P. Willett, Washington.

Penalties on Selling Vessule. Washington, Dec. 11 .- In the Schate to-day Senator Frye secured the passage of a bill giv-ing the Secretary of the Treasury extended powers for the remission of penalties on salling vessels. The bill has the approval of the Treasury authorities, and its passage was de-sired to remove versations delays and legal proc-sess to which the Quarantine act of 1803 sub-jected vessels. It gives the Secretary general powers to review directly flues on vessels.

#### THE ARMENIAN OUTRAGES.

MR. CLEVELAND SENDS THE COR-RESPONDENCE TO THE SENATE.

Minister Terrell Advised that the First Reports Were Eunggerated-Afterward Me Medified That Report and Our Concul at Styne Was Ordered to Accompany the Investigating Commission

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.-The President to-day sent to the Senate, in response to the Hoar reso lution, the Armenian correspondence, consisting of a letter from the Secretary of State and a copy of a cable message to Minister Terrell. The Secretary, after reciting the resolution, says: "The department has received no in orma-tion in regard to alleged crueities committed upon Armenians in Turkey, other than the statements that have been made by the Turkish Government, the current reports in the press and two telegraphic reports from the Legation of the United States at Constantinople. These statements and reports contain nothing as to any cruelties committed upon persons who are described in the resolution as citizens who have declared their intention to become naturalized.' The undersigned is not aware that there are American citizens in Armenia or else-where who are such otherwise than by birth or naturalization. The department is not in-formed that Turkish subjects who have declared their intention to become citizens of the United States and have acquired a domicile in this country, have, upon returning to the land of their birth, been subjected to cruelties.

"In the absence of authentic information in regard to the matters in question, no 'expostulaions' have been addressed to the Government of Turkey concerning them.

"As to 'proposals made by or to this Government to act in concert with other Christian powers, the undersigned has the honor to say that on the 30th ult, the American Minister at Constantinople telegraphed that the Sultan had expressed a desire that a citizen of the United States should accompany 'a Turkish Commission 'to investigate the alleged cruelties. This solicitation, which is doubtless one of the 'proposals' referred to in recent public rumors, was, though fully appreciated, declined for the following reasons:
"The position of the Christian subjects of

Turkey is guaranteed by certain stipulations in the Treaty of Berlin of 1878, which forms part of what is known as the European concert. The Government of the United States is not a party to that treaty. By its sixty-first article, it is provided:

"The sublime Ports undertakes to carry out without further delay the improvements and reforms demanded by local requirements in the provinces inhabited by the Armenians, and to guarantee their security against the Circassians and Kurds. It will periodically make known the steps taken to this effect to the powers, which will superintend their application.

"It is obvious that the intervention of the United States, at the solicitation of Turkey, in a matter to which these stipulations expressly relate, would not have been timely and judicious, either on the score of propriety or expediency. On the contrary, it might have proved to be exceedingly embarrassing to the European powers whose duty it is to see that the guarantees in favor of the Armenians are executed.

European powers whose duty it is to see that the guarantees in favor of the Armenians are excited.

"Subsequently, however, the British Government, one of the principal signatories of the treaty, having taken steps in the matter, expressed a desire that a capable and upright citizen of the United States might participate with the Commission in an investigation now to be made. With this request, which was supported by the Porte, it was decided to comply, and Mr. Jewett, Consul of the United States at Sivas, was designated for the duty.

"The undersigned deems it superfluous to say it is the desire of the department that a complete and impartial investigation may be made of the matters referred to in the resolution of the Senate, to the end that the facts may be fully elected and the requirements of justice and humanity, as well as of the treaty stipulations, duly observed. Respectfully submitted, "W. Q. GRISBIAM."

The following telegram was sent to Minister Terrell at Constantinople under date of Dec. 5:

The following telegram was sent to Minist Terrell at Constantinople under date of Dec. 5

The following telegram was sent to Minister Terrell at Constantinopie under date of Dec. 5:

Since my telegram of 2d inst. declining participation of this dovernment in proposed investigation of reported occurrences at Sasson your supplementary telegram of the same date has been received. The stream of the same date has been received. The sirch has sent to the same date has been received. The sirch has serviced join the Turkish Commissioners in the investigation: and, moreover, the British Government.

In the investigation: and, moreover, the British Government.

In the service of the treaty of Berlin, has expressed in death the streaty of Berlin, has expressed in the stream of the United Stream participate and report his individual conclusion participate and report his individual conclusion participate and report his individual conclusion, mot however as a member of it, to the district in which the alleged atrocities were committed, and after full and impartial investigation report the facts for the information of his Government. He will not only the stream of th

then said:
"In response to said resolution, I beg leave to inform the Senate that I have no information concerning cruelties committed upon Armenians in Turkey or upon persons because of their being Christians, except such information as has been derived from persons are resorted. been derived from newspaner reports and state-ments emanating from the Turkish Government denying such crneities and two telegraphic re-ports from our Minister at Constantinople. One of these reports, dated Nov. 28, 1894, is in an-swer to an inquiry by the State Department touching reports in the press alleging the killing of Armenians, and is as follows:

of Armenians, and is as follows:

"Reports in American papers of Turkish atrocities at Sassoun are sensational and exaggerated. The killing was in a conflict between armed Armenians and Turkish soldiers. The traind Vitter says it was necessary to suppress insurrection and that, about firty Turks were killed, between three and four hundred Armenian guns were picked up after the fight and reports that about that number of Armenians were killed. I give credit to his statement. "The other despatch referred to is dated Dec. 2, 1894, and is as follows:

"Information from British Ambassador indicates far more loss of lives in Armenia attended with atroci-ties than stated in my telegram of 28th. ties than stated in my telegram of 28th.

"I have received absolutely no information concerning any cruelties committed upon citizens who have declared their intention to become naturalized in this country, or upon any persons who had a right to caim or have claimed for any reason the protection of the United States Government.

"In the absence of such authentic detailed knowledge on the subject as would justify our interference, no expostulations have been addressed by this Government to the Government of Turkey in regard to such matters.

"The last inquiry contained in the resolution of the Senate touching these alleged cruelties seeks information concerning any proposal made by or to this Government to act in concert with other Christian powers regarding the same."

"The first proposal of the kind referred to was

cert with other Christian powers regarding the same."

"The first proposal of the kind referred to was made by the Turkish Government through our Minister on the both day of November, when the Sulian then expressed a desire that a Consul of the United States be sent with a Turkish Commission to investigate the alleged stroctiles on Armenians. This was construed as an invitation on the part of the Turkish Government to actually take part with a Turkish Commission in an investigation of these affairs, and any report to be made thereon. The proposition came before our Minister's second despatch was received, and at a time when the best information in the bossession of our Government was derived from his first report, indicating that the statements made in the press were sensational and enaggerated, and that the atructites alleged really did not exist. This condition very much weakened any motive for an interference based on considerations of humanity, and permitted us without embarrassment to pursue a course plainly marked out by other controlling incidents.

"By a treaty entered into at Berlin in the year 1878 between Turkey and various other investors."

plainly marked out by other controlling incidents.

"Hy a treaty entered into at Berlin in the year
1878 between Turkey and various other Governments, Turkey undertook to guarantee protection to the Armenians and agreed that it
would 'periodically make hown the steps taken
to this effect to the powers, who will superintend
their application."

"Our Government was not a party to this
treaty, and it is entirely obvious that in the face
of the provisions of such treaty above recited
our interference in the proposed in restigation,
especially without the invitation of any of the
powers which had assumed by treaty obligations to secure the protection of these Armenians, might have been exceedingly embarrassing,
if not entirely beyond the limits of justification
or propriety.

"The Turkish invitation to join the investigation set on foot by that Government was, there-

tion set on foot by that Government was, there-fore, on the 2d day of December declined. On

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the same day, and after this declination had been sent, our Minister at Constantinople forwarded his second despatch tending to modify his former report as to the extent and character of the Armenian slaughter. At the same time the request of the Sultan for our participation in the investigation was repeated, and Great Britalin, one of the powers which joined in the treaty of Berlin, made a like request.

"In view of the changed conditions and upon reconsideration of the subject it was determined to send Mr. Jewett, our Consal at Sivas, to the scene of the alleged outrages, not for the purpose of joining with any other Government in an investigation and report, but to the end that he might be able to inform this Government as to the exact truth.

"Instructions to this effect were sent to Mr. Jewett, and it is supposed that he has already entered upon the duty assigned him.

"I submit with this communication copies of all correspondence and despatches in the State Department on this anbject, and the report to me of the Secretary of State thereon.

"Executive Mansion, Dec. 11, 1894."

siderably reduces the requirement so that any boy with a common school education should be qualified to enter. The age of admission is also cruise at sea, preliminary to commission, is abolished. All cadets found deficient in con-

THE SULTAN ALARMED.

Turkey's Ministry May Resign as a Result of the Armenian Question.

VIENNA, Dec. 11. - Despatches from Constantinople indicate that the Armenian question is likely to lead to the resignation of the Turkish Ministry. The Sultan is believed to be greatly Ministry. The Sultan is believed to be greatly exercised over the movement of the powers in matter and to await the result of the Commission's inquiry with concern. It is believed that Russia, France, Italy, and possibly Austria, will support Great Hritain, which is suppose to be awaiting the moral support of the powers before taking further action.

to sixteen, the number of Captains fixed at sixty. Commanders at 100, Lieutenant-Commanders at seventy-four, Lieutenants, 250; Lieutenants, junior grade, seventy-five, and the number of Ensigns sufficient to maintain the number of officers on the active list of the line, including officers on the active list of the line, including officers on the active list of the line, including officers appointed from the volunteer service, at a number not greater than now fixed by law.

The bill also limits the number of naval codets to be commissioned in the navy each year to thirty-five. All Commodores now on the active list are to be promoted to the grade of Rear Admiral, and those entitled to the relative rank of Commodore shall be entitled to retire with the relative rank of Post Captain. All officers of and above the rank of Lieutenant-Commander may upon their own application be placed on the retired list with the rank and three-quarters pay of the sea grade they hold. All officers of the volunteer service will be entitled to transfer to the reserve list created, and other officers in the grades of Captain. Commander, and Lieutenant-Commander may also be considered as candidates for transfer under the voluntary retirement clause.

A feature of the bill that will meet with opposition in the navy is the proposed reserve list, as officers believe that a stigma will be attached to those who are unfortunate enough to be placed on it. The new bill directs that the "hump" of the navy, or those officers entering between the years 1801 to 1807, both inclusive, may, on their own application, be candidates for transfer to this list, but should this number not be sufficient to reduce the number of these grades, a Board is to be convened which shall have power to transfer as many as will reduce the number to the limit required. The hump would then be affected as follows: Of the first year, 18; of the second, 17; the third, 20; the fourth, 19, and 18 each of the remaining years to 1807 inclusive. Line officers are to perform all mi THE TURKISH VERSION OF IT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The Turkish Legation has received a statement to the effect that in July last there was an uprising of Armenians against Turkish rule among the mountains of Mush and some neighboring districts. The insurgents were led by one Hampartzoun, who assured the creditions people that he was a foreign agent, backed by all the European powers in his plans to upset the Turkish authorities. All the Mohammedans who fell into their hands were murdered in a most horrible fashion. In August the regular troops put down the rebellion. The troops treated women, children, and invalids with consideration. The rebels who were caught in sems will be punished according to law. THE TURKISH VERSION OF IT.

To Protest Against Turkish Butchery. A mass meeting will be held in Chickering Hall next Monday night to protest against the recent butchery of the Armenians by the Turk-

It is intended to assert "the right of Ameri-It is intended to assert "the right of American citizens, not to interfere with the internal management of the Turkish empire or take any steps looking toward a dismemberment of it, or to severance of its connection with any of its provinces, but to lift up their voices in the cause of humanity."

Among others Gen. James R. O'Beirne is interesting himself in the arrangements for the meeting.

WANT ANOTHER INJUNCTION.

forace Russell Says Judge Trunx's Becision Was Remarkable. In Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday Judge Patterson beard argument on behalf of E. L. Dyer and James A. Trowbridge, owners of injunction restraining the Thirty-fourth street railway, the Metropolitan Traction Company. and John D. Crimmins from constructing a rail-

way on that street. This motion is brought in the face of the action taken the day before by Judge Truax, when he handed down a decision wacating the injunction obtained by Martha J. Wysong, a property owner on the corner of Thirty-fourth street and Madison avenue.

Ex\_Judge Russell, representing Mr. Dyer, said that the defendants had unlawfully entered on the street without the proper consents of the city authorities or the property owners. He said the had hoped to put in other papers to Judge Truax in the Wysong matter, but that Judge had made a decision involving some rather remarkable things in the way of law.

William C. Truil, representing the defendants, referred to the Wysong decision. He said they had consents of more than half the abutting property owners along the whole line! On Forty-second street there was an excess over half, of \$104.173: on Tenth avenue of \$116.625: on Thirty-fourth street of \$1.996.800, and on the same street between Lexington and Sixth avenues of, \$456,000.

Judge Patterson took the papers and reserved decision. vacating the injunction obtained by Martha J.

CORRUPTION IN NEW ORLEANS. An Indictment for Perjury as the Result of

Alleged Boodling. New ORLEANS, Dec. 11. - The Grand Jury today indicted Henri Bier, a stock broker and one of the largest capitalists of this city, for perjury. The indictment has been expected for several days. Mr. Bler is the broker through whom the valuable franchises of the New Orleans City Railroad were purchased several months ago. The amount paid the city for them was \$700,-The amount paid the city for them was \$700,000, but the books of the Traction Company, the present owner of the franchise, show that Mr. Hier received \$800,000. He claimed that the \$100,000 difference was the amount allowed him for resising the money, and that none of it was improperly need to influence the members of the City Council. Mr. Bler was brought before the Grand Jury, and an attempt was made to show that the \$100,000 was used in getting the City Council forward the fearer in the City Council forward the fearer in the City Council forward the fearer in t

was made to show that the \$100,000 was used in getting the City Council to grant the franchise. This excited the Grand Jury, and it has been trying since to get at the bottom of the railroad franchise, but has failed.

Mr. Bier was called on to testify in the impeachment suit against the Mayor the other day. It is claimed that his testimony in that asut and the testimony given before the Grand Jury do not agree, and that the indictment for perfury is based on that material difference. It is also reported that the Grand Jury has struck another trail of municipal corruption, and that some remarkable exposures will soon be brought to light.

Meakin, Koch, and Fitzpatrick Sustained. District Attorney Fellows was notified yesterterday of a decision of the Court of Appeals in the matter of former Excise Commissioners Alexander Meakin, Joseph Koch, and Edward T. Fitzpatrick, affirming a judgment of the General Term of the Supreme Court, sustaining a judgment of the Court of Oyer and Terminer. allowing the demurrer of Mesars. Meakin, Koch,

allowing the demurrer of Messrs. Meakin, Koch, and Fitzpatrick to an indictment charging them with wilfully neglecting to perform their duty as Excise Commissioners. They were indicted on April 8, 1801, for neglecting to determine a complaint made by Richard W. G. Welling, charging a violation of the Excise law by Saloon Keeper Ahrens.

They demurred to the indictment on the ground that the law which imposed the duty upon the Excise Board of deciding complaints within a reasonable time ceased to be the Law of the State by the operation of chapter 365 of the laws of 1892. The demurrer was sustained in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and from the order sustaining the demurrer the District Attorney appealed.

"Just Too Sweet For Anything!" That's What the Ladies All Say About Riker's Sachet Powders.

The FINEST and MOST LASTING in the world. All odors, including VIOLET, HELIGTROPE, WHITE ROSE, YLANG YLANG, JOCKEY CLUB, dec., may be had, either put up in fancy boxes, loose, or mixed to order, at only 25 cts, an ounce. Also, the choicest stock of COLOGNES, PER FUMERIES, and fine EXTRACTS in the city put up in most attractive and original styles, al at a saving of 40 cts, on every dollar at

#### PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

SENATE AND HOUSE COMMITTEES AGREE ON A BILL.

the navy and prevent the present stagnation,

have at last agreed upon a measure, which they

will report to-morrow. The new bill attempts to correct the many evils existing in every

branch of the service, and it is thought will

meet with little opposition by the line, although it is probable that some of its features will

be antagonized by the staff, and par-ticularly by the engineer branch. Con-gressman Myer, the second member of the House Naval Committee, will ask for a

special order for consideration of the measure

and believes he can secure the passage of the

bill. Senator Hale is positive that if the House

passes the bill he can get it through the Senate.

In general terms the measure is the most radi-

cal that has ever been presented for the increase

of the efficiency of the personnel. It is the first measure of its kind since the war, and, if passed,

will lead to a general promotion from the bottom to the top.

The bill limits the examinations of a naval

eadet for entrance to May of each year, and con-

imited to between 15 and 17 years, instead of

between 15 and 20, as at present. The academic course is extended one year, and the two years'

duct or studies shall not be continued at the academy, and no cadet so reported is eligible to

appointment to any place in the navy thereafter.

dropping of the rank of Commodore, which now exists only in the American navy. Instead, the

number of Rear Admirals is increased from eight

to sixteen, the number of Captains fixed at sixty

Commanders at 100, Lieutenant-Commanders

ors. Notwithstanding the rank and authority con-

Notwithstanding the rank and authority con-ferred on officers, the marine corps gets what it, has been striving for for years in the assignment of the rank of Brigadier-General to the com-mandant, and the leader of the marine band is to be made a commissioned officer with the rank of Second Lieutenant.

A departure from the customs of the service is the right of worthy and efficient enlisted men-to advancement to commissioned rank.

to advancement to commissioned rank. These men are to be eligible to commissions when the number of vacancies in the lower grades of the line and marine corps each year exceeds thirty-five, but no appointments are to be otherwise made. Enlisted men commissioned are to have a six years' course at Annapolis before assignment to service.

VEST AND HIS CLOTURE SCHEME.

The Senator from Missourt Finds that He Can't Make It Work.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.-Senator Vest did not

call up his cloture resolution in the Senate to-day according to programme. When he reached

the Capitol this morning he discovered that

many of the Democratic Senators who were ex-

pected to aid him declined to enter upon a con-

test which even the promoters acknowledged

would be futile under the present conditions.

Senator Blackburn came out boldly and de-

clared that he would not favor cloture at this time, and as Chairman of the Committee on

Rules his vote makes the committee unanimous against the proposed change. Senator Vest

called upon Senator Aldrich, who, in addition

to being a member of the Committees on Rules

to being a member of the Committees on Rules and Finance, is Republican manager on the tariff question, and found that the Republicans were not willing to cooperate with the Administration Democrats in forcing a vote on the Free Sugar bill or any of the measures now pending before the committee.

Senator Vest attempted to convince Senator Aldrich that as the Republicans voted for free sugars at the last session, they should maintain their consistency by voting the same way now.

Mr. Aldrich replied that the Republicans may be in favor of free sugar, but they are also in favor of a restoration of the bounty and the revival of the reciprocal relations with the sugar-growing countries. He added that they are more in favor of the principle of reciprocity than they are in favor of the boolition of the duty on sugar.

This kind of argument was not agreeable to Senator Vest, so he made no further effort to secure aid or comfort from the Republicans. He then called upon his lemnocratic friends who are anxious to repair their records on the sugar question, and decided that in spite of all opposition he would make an attempt to-morrow if possible to take up for consideration the bill to repeal the one-eighth differential duty on sugar.

Senator Vest and his friends acknowledge

Allens in the Army.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.-The Adjutant-Gen

a resolution a statement showing the percentage of aliens in the army to be Commissioned officers, 20.092 per cent: non-commissioned officers, 21.98; privates, 70.35.

Henry Thomas Accused of Counterfeiting.

Henry Thomas of Hillburn, Rockland county,

An important provision of the bill is the

It Is Besigned to Overcome the Present Stingantion, and Provides for Many Changes-The Rank of Commodore Abol-taked-Numbers of Other Grades Limited. WASHINGTON, Dec. 11,-The joint naval committee of the Senate and House, which has for several months had under consideration the various bills designed to hasten promotions in

Sudden changes make winter a season to be ple the exercise, sit in warm rooms and go suddenly out into the chill air. Colds enter the systrike to

every part of the body. The lungs, liver, kidneys, stomach, all suffer from the effects. Colds are expensive luxuries. Few people can afford to be sick.

Cause and Effect.

#### Men Break Down

Because they forget that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. They lose time and money in getting well. Winter sickness can only be avoided by toning up the system, giving the liver and kidneys healthy action, keeping the blood in vigorous motion. To do this and withstand the dangers of winter take Warner's Safe Cure. the great standard remedy which has given health and strength to

thousands, and has never been surpassed. Every druggist in the land keeps Warner's Safe Cure. Insist keeps Warner's

Safe Cure. Insist upon having it, and accept no insubstitute.

COLUMBIA ALUMNI DINE.

Joseph Larocque and Br. Satteries Con-demn Modern Crilege Athleties, Banners commemorative of athletic victories ornamented the walls of the Brunswick Hotel panquet hall last night, where 150 Columbia alumni gathered and listened to speeches condemnatory of athletics as at present carried on. After some singing the President of the alumni association made a speech of welcome, ending in the introduction of President Seth Low. He was greeted with cheers, and proceeded to tell about the new college site. When he had given a detailed description of this and the proposed arrangement of the new buildings, his place was taken by Joseph Larocque, who was down to answer to the toast, "The Alumni," Mr. La-rocque spent a few minutes on the alumni, and then turned his attention to college athletics.
"Time was," said he, "when the colleges were

known by the great statesmen, the great thinkers, the great poets, the great writers, that they turned out. Now, when a college is mentioned it is in connection with the captain of some team. a full back, a half back, a great punter, and the like. I have seen football games. After a man is attacked—tackled I believe they call it—the others come and fall on him in a heap, that threatens broken bones, crushed flesh, and those on the reserve ists will be required to perform such duties only in time of war or prospect of war.

All Rear-Admirals hereafter are to be appointed by the President from the list of Captains, and all such promotions are to be made by selection. No Captain, however, is to be recommended by the Board of Admirals for advancement unless he shall have served two years or more as Captain in command of a seagoing man-of-war. No Captain, seligible to promotion unless he shall have at least four years to serve before reaching the retiring age.

All promotions from other grades of the navy are to be wholly by satiority, but no officer can and has had three years as a commissioned officer and has had three years service as an ensign.

The bill carries out the changes of the medical corps of the navy urged by the Secretary and Surgeon-General. The title of Medical Inspector is abolished and that of Fleet Surgeon substituted. Aside from the secretary and and the reat of the grades are left as at present.

With regard to the Fay Corps, the title of pay in substituted. Aside from these changes the corps will remain on the same basis as at present.

In the Engineer Corps the bill provides for ten engineer directors with the rank of Captain, filters fleet engineers with rank of Captain, filters fleet engineers and the remaining officers fleet engineers and the reat of the grades are sent in the titles of officers of the Construction Corps. The three leading officers are to be designated directors of construction; the next five, inspectors of construction, and the following seven, staff construction, and the following seven, staff construction; the next five, inspectors of construction, and the following seven, staff construction, and the following seven, staff construction, and the following seven, staff construction, and the feat of the fact of the fact of the fact of the fact of the maiming for life, and it is not too much to sup-

sented in brief speeches by Henry S. Van Duzer, Sherman Evarts, and William B. Hornblower, Sterman Evarts, and William B. Hornblower, respectively.

Among those present were: John J. Jenkins, William C. Schermerhorn, George M. Root, Joseph W. Harper, D. Porter Lord, Dr. William B. Drauer, Dr. Ellas J. Marsh, James S. Merriam, Prof. J. R. Yan Amringe, George Waddington, William A. Boyd, Edward Mitchell, Julien T. Davies, Horace Stetson, Clarence M. Hyde, George L. Rives, William Espard Cutting, Brander Matthews, and Prof. Francis L. Burdick.

MUST PAY THE LARGER TAX.

No Evidence that Wilson G. Hunt Looked Upon Ellen as His Daughter. Surrogate Fitzgerald has given a decision in which he holds that Ellen D. Hunt, the niece of the late Wilson G. Hunt, who died some months ago leaving an estate estimated to be worth \$7,000,000, will have to pay a tax of about \$35,000 upon the bequest of \$700,000 which was made to her in the will of her uncle. She contended that her legacy should be taxed at the rate of one per cent. only, upon the ground that rate of one per cent, only, upon the ground that for ten years prior to her uncle's death he atcod in the relation of parent toward her, instead of the five per cent, required to be paid upon bequests to ecclusive at heirs.

The Surrogate finds that Mr. Hunt always spake of Miss Hunt as his niece, and not as his adopted daughter, and he also refers to her in the will as his niece. While anch a declaration in the will as his niece. While anch a declaration in the will would be by no means conclusive that such a relation existed, still its absence in the instrument in question is an indication that the testator never contemplated that the parental relation had ever been assumed by him.

London Socialists Repudinte Burns and

Henry Kuhn, secretary of the National Executive Committee of the Sociarist Labor party, made public a letter yesterday purporting to come from H. W. Lee, secretary of the Social Democratic Federation of London, repudiating John Burns, M. P., and David Hoimes, the English Labor leaders. The reasons given are that Mr. Burns supports the Liberal party, and that Mr. Hunnes is a pronounced anti-Secialist.

Escaped from a Figing Train. RAHWAY, Dec. 11. This afternoon Theodore Luce, aged 13, of Jersey City, who was on his way to the Jameshury Reform School in charge of an officer, climbed out of a car window when the train was about two miles west of this city, and, after hanging from the sid, dropped to the ground while the car was in rapid motion. He ran away without limping and took to the woods. The country has been scotted by Chief of Police Wright and the officer who had him in charge, but Luce is still at large.

#### FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE Desks as Gifts.

bill to repeal the one-eighth differential duty on sugar.

Senator Vest and his friends acknowledge that nothing practical can be accomplished, but they do not forget that there are several Senators, including Blackburn and Berry, who are candidates for reelection within the hear few weeks, and who are desirous of showing their constituents how eager they are to carry out the recommendations of the Fresident with regard to sugar. The Republicans fully comprehend the situation, and they do not propose to help the effort to manufacture campaign material for the Senators interested in the approaching election. It would be difficult to find more pleasing gifts for women than the beautiful deaks we show. Those in mabegany are exceptionally fine in ornamentation. They are carved, inlaid with pearl and rare woods, painted with quaint Watteau figures, or finely brace eral has transmitted to Congress in response to mounted. Other deaks in other woods are noticeable for their handsome forms.

Our enormous business and our position as manufacturers enable us to sell the finest furniture at low

"BUY OF THE MAKER." GEO.C. FLINT CO.,

Henry Thomas of Hillburn, Rockiand county, was arrested by United States Secret Service officers from New York vesterday, accused of making and passing counterfeit twenty-five-cent and fifty-cent pieces. He was an employee at the Ramapo iron Works. He will be brought before Commissioner Shields this morning. 43, 45, AND 41 WEST SSD ST. MEAR BROADWAY.